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allegations and their forms, amounts practically to a new chapter. The revision of the index makes it somewhat more extensive, while a substantial elaboration in the details of the table of contents makes it much more valuable. Another useful change is the insertion of black-lettered titles to the individual sections.

C H. O.

NOTES TO THE SPANISH CIVIL CODE showing changes effected by American legislation, with citation of cases from Philippines Supreme Court. By Charles A. Willard. Manila: E. C. McCullough & Co., Inc. 1904. pp. xi, 106. 8vo. With which is bound a Translation of the Civil Code in force in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Division of Customs and Insular Affairs. War Department. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1899. pp. vi, 322. 8vo.

At the time of the occupation of the Philippines by the United States in 1898 the law in force upon the islands was derived chiefly from the Spanish Civil Code, which had been effective there since 1889. In 1901, however, the Philippine Commission enacted a Code of Civil Procedure in Civil Actions, many of the provisions of which superseded the provisions of the Spanish Code. Changes in methods of administration and in the functions of public officials, introduced by acts of Congress and by independent orders of the Philippine commissions, likewise operated to alter materially the effect of many articles of the code which were applicable originally to conditions under the Spanish domination. It is the purpose of Mr. Justice Willard's work to note the instances in which the Spanish law has thus been repealed, or modified by necessary implication. Each article of the code is taken up separately, and those which have been abrogated, or limited in effect, are commented upon. The authorities upon which the annotation is based comprise the two codes, the acts of Congress and the commissions, and the works of the Spanish commentators, Manresa and Alcubilla. There are also frequent references to the decisions of the Philippines Supreme Court, of which Mr. Willard is a member. The statements of the author often follow manifestly from a comparison of the civil code with subsequent legislation; and where they do not, they seem to be founded on sound logic and consistent with the little authority available. The comments are concise, and the result of the discussion is stated clearly at the conclusion of each article. For convenience of reference a copy of the civil code is bound with the notes. Coming as it does from one in authority the work should prove a valuable aid in overcoming the difficulties attendant upon the practice of such a complex system of law as exists in the Philippines.

THE LAW OF TORTS: A Treatise on the Principles of Obligation Arising from Civil Wrongs in the Common Law: to Which is Added the Draft of a Code of Civil Wrongs Prepared for the Government of India. By Frederick Pollock. Seventh Edition. London: Stevens and Sons, Limited. 1904. pp. xxxviii, 679. 8vo.

The present edition of this standard text-book was called forth by the decision of the House of Lords in *Quinn v. Leatham*, just as its predecessor, the sixth edition, owed its justification to the case of *Allen v. Flood*. Practically the only changes made in the text in the last two editions have been in the section where the general principles involved in these two cases are discussed. The changes made in the law by *Quinn v. Leatham* and recent decisions of the Court of Appeal on allied topics are pointed out in the present volume with clearness. The eminent author still believes that motive is not a determining factor under the present English law, and that the element of combination has not the importance it is believed by some to possess, and was not the distinguishing feature of *Quinn v. Leatham*. He adheres to the opinion expressed in the sixth edition that "a special right not to be disturbed in one's business is not known